

## ENEMY SUBMARINES COMMUNICATE WITH PERSONS ON SHORE

Evidence That They Have  
Landed Men to Secure  
Information.

BOCHE OFFICER RECOGNIZED  
BY MAN FROM SHIP HE SANK

Two Raiders Recently on Coast  
Have Departed or Have  
Been Destroyed.

THIRD IS STILL OPERATING

Norwegian Steamer and Bark Sent  
to Bottom—Prisoner on Sub  
Eight Days.

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, August 19.—Information furnished by officers of vessels attacked by German submarines along the American coast has strengthened the belief held by several experienced officials here that the enemy raiders have had communication with persons on shore and may even have landed members of their crews in an effort to secure reliable information. The Navy Department officially refused to-night to endorse this belief, though admitting the possibility.

Positive claim that he met in a New York saloon an officer from the submarine that sunk the schooner O. B. Jennings is made by the first officer of that vessel, according to a story reaching the department. The recognition between the American and German is said to have been instantaneous, the latter making his escape when the American appealed to a brother officer accompanying him for confirmation of his belief.

Other instances have been heard, not so well substantiated, of the discovery of evidence that German submarines have been in close touch with the shore. One story along this line was that the captain of a coastwise vessel, being ordered to the submarine, with his papers, was astounded to see on the deck of the German commander copies of the New York dailies of the same date.

Communication between the raiders and the mainland is possible at scores of places along the Atlantic shore, naval officials believe, the irregularity of the American coasts at certain points making such possible.

Recently the precautions taken by authorities to prevent such communication have been greatly augmented, both by shore patrol and other methods which cannot be discussed. It can be stated, however, that no official report has been made giving any definite evidence of any enemy boat having landed.

From authoritative sources it was learned to-day that there is reason to believe that three German submarines have been operating on the American coast at three separate points. Two of these have recently "ceased operating" either because their stores have become exhausted or as a result of damage received in contact with the patrol fleets. It is known that the activities of one boat ceased immediately after a destroyer reported having discharged depth bombs near the spot where the U-boat submerged.

ONE ESPECIALLY EQUIPPED  
FOR CUTTING CABLES

One of three submarines, it is considered certain, was especially equipped for duty as a cable-cutter. This is held to explain the sudden parting recently of two Atlantic cables. A naval repair ship, escorted by fighting craft, since has picked up and spliced both cables.

Descriptions of the submarines operating in American waters almost without exception give their length as 200 feet and their armament as two guns of either 5.7 or 5.9-inch caliber. Naval experts deduce from other information that the enemy craft have a cruising radius of not less than 17,000 miles.

The German Admiralty now has in commission between 160 and 180 submarines, while the total number destroyed by the allies has passed the 500 mark, according to the most reliable information available here. If correct, these figures would indicate that new German construction has barely held its own over the period of four years, as at the beginning of the war the Germans are known to have had about 150 submarines.

The toll in the last six months, however, has been many times that attained in any previous period, and the constantly increasing allied anti-submarine forces, according to naval opinion, will put the ratio continually higher as time passes.

All the members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer San Jose, which was sunk off the Atlantic coast August 17, have been accounted for, the Navy Department to-night announced. Thirty-one members of the San Jose's crew were landed to-day at an Atlantic port.

CAPTAIN DAVID EVANS,  
OF PENITENCE, LANDED

[By Associated Press.]  
BOSTON, August 19.—Captain David Evans, of the British steamer Penitence, who was taken aboard a German submarine as a prisoner of war, after the undersea boat sunk his vessel off Nantucket last week, was landed here late to-day. With Captain Evans were eight members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer San Jose, also a

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## Nerves Set on Edge When News of Attack Comes

Did you ever imagine that you were in the front trenches when the news of an impending German attack was received? What a thrill you must feel, and how long the moments must be before the gray waves come over the top!

In this issue Reginald Wynne tells all about it. In a pen picture he describes the feelings of the men; their anxiety for the crucial moment, the waiting, and then the surge forward of the Germans. It takes men to stand the test, and Mr. Wynne tells us that there are men in the allied armies, and they give back to the boche all that he sends.

## COMPLETE FOURTH DAY WITHOUT NOURISHMENT

District of Columbia Authorities May  
Adopt Forceful Feeding for Hun-  
ger-Striking Suffragettes.

NO TRANSFER FROM JAIL

Commissioner Brownlow, Himself a  
Suffragist, Declares Sanitation Is  
Good—Prisoners Still Ill—Senator  
Jones Pays Them Visit.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The twenty hunger-striking suffragettes have completed the fourth day of their strike in the jail here and are still holding firm to complete their sentences, some of which run as high as fifteen days, on the strike.

District authorities are watching them carefully, and may begin forcible feeding within the next two or three days. No statement is available from them on this.

"To discuss the suffragettes is playing their game," said Commissioner Brownlow, himself a suffragette advocate, but opposed to the militants.

He refused the application of their attorney for a transfer of the women from the abandoned wing of the jail to some more sanitary place.

"We've spent \$34,000 fixing that place," he said. "Its sanitation is good. If there are bad odors there, it is because of the women's own carelessness or deliberate planning. We've put them there because, during their last imprisonment, they took turns screaming by squads all during the night. The other prisoners complained that they were being subjected to cruel and unusual punishment when confined in the same cell house with the suffragettes. They'll stay right where they are."

The suffragettes are still sick, and blaming their condition on the insanitary and cold jail. The district authorities suggest that they took emetics into prison with them and took them the first night to bring about the symptoms of poisoning that at once developed.

Senator Jones, of Washington, member of the Senate District of Columbia Committee, and Miss Younger, of the National Woman's Party, went to the jail this afternoon to inspect the conditions there. Senator Jones said that he might make a statement on the situation to-morrow. Other Senators are planning a visit to-morrow.

Miss Lucy Burns, of Brooklyn, and Miss Alice, of Jamestown, N. Y., and Superintendent Zinkham accompanied them through the jail. The two suffragettes and the superintendent carried on a wordy battle all the way, clashing on each issue of fact and denying each other's statements steadily.

These two suffragettes and Misses Hazel Hunkins and Julia Emory were the only ones of the prisoners able to leave their pallets. The others were still suffering from nausea and rheumatic pains.

After Miss Younger returned to headquarters, the press committee announced that Dr. Swope, who had been attending Mrs. Koenig's injured arm, had been refused admission to the jail, and that the hospital physicians there had refused attention to the prisoners as long as they continued on their hunger strike.

DOCUMENTS SHOW ALLIED  
SUPERIORITY OVER ENEMY

Austrians Admit Weakness in Artillery,  
Airplanes and Ammunition.

Comparison Made.

[By Associated Press.]

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS,  
August 19.—Two Austrian documents captured on the Austro-Italian battle front show the extraordinary mastery the entente allies have obtained over the enemy in aerial warfare. The first enjoins greater protection for the ammunition dumps and emplacements against aerial observation by more efficient camouflaging and less military order. The second document, which is from a colonel commanding an artillery unit, seeks to explain the impossibility of systematic effective destruction of the entente allied artillery. It states that the allied guns, as well as aerial observation, are superior.

The Austrian officer complains of the inferiority of his batteries in number and power, and says the restriction in the supply of ammunition has rendered it impossible to comply with the infantry's request for better artillery protection.

COTTON GROWING LIMITED

Egyptian Government Decides to Re-  
strict Cultivation to One-Third of  
Perennial Crop.

[By Associated Press.]

CAIRO, August 19.—The Egyptian government has decided to limit cotton cultivation to one-third of the perennial area. The limitation is to remain in force through 1919.

## JAPANESE RIOTS NOT SUPPRESSED

Mob of 4,000 Sets Fire to Houses  
in the City of  
Kofu.

SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED

Imperial Ordinance Issued Au-  
thorizing Government Requisition  
of All Stocks of Rice.

[By Associated Press.]

TOKYO, Saturday, August 17.—A mob of 4,000 persons attacked stores and set fire to many houses in the city of Kofu, capital of the prefecture of Yamashina, according to an official statement issued to-day. Rioters, policemen and a soldier were wounded.

Twenty houses were destroyed and property damaged at Hiroshima, the statement adds. The statement, which was issued at noon, says:

"Tokyo, Koba, Osaka and Nagoya were quiet last night, but in the Yamashina prefecture, in the city of Kofu, 4,000 persons attacked stores and burned several houses. Three policemen, one soldier and thirteen rioters were wounded."

"At Hiroshima, mobs destroyed twenty houses. Mobs also damaged property in the Gifu and Fukushima prefectures and in the suburbs of Shizuoka."

GOVERNMENT WILL PLACE  
RICE ON THE MARKET

[By Associated Press.]

TOKYO, Friday, August 16.—An imperial ordinance issued to-day authorizes the government to requisition all stocks of rice. The rice will be put on the market.

JAPANESE EMBASSY  
INFORMED OF DISORDERS

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Japanese embassy to-day received official notification of the food riots and accompanying disorders reported throughout Japan.

Little credence is placed here in the reports that the riots indicate opposition to the government.

TROUBLES BELIEVED TO  
BE PURELY ECONOMIC

On the contrary, State Department and other officials believe them to be purely economic, and therefore not attributable to that small faction in Japanese political life which opposed the sending of troops to Siberia. The situation is serious, and observers of Japanese affairs think the government is faced to face with the gravest internal economic problem in the nation's history.

Japan, they pointed out, is experiencing the aftermath of war prosperity and all the resulting evils of great wealth and great poverty. Three ways are open for her in the solution of this problem, and these, it is believed in official circles, are the following:

1. The government, through the announced appropriation of \$5,000,000 and the Mikado's gift of 3,000,000 yen, to go in the open market and purchase rice for the purpose of breaking the corner that has brought the suffering.

2. Formation of a food commission shaped on the lines of the American food administration, with absolute price-fixing powers.

3. A tax-exemption program that will reach the "narikins"—the war millionaires of the island kingdom, and thus make them bear their proportionate share of the nation's burdens.

PROFITEERS HAVE LARGE  
SUPPLIES IN STORAGE

The price of rice in Japan has increased 50 per cent in the last year. The last two months saw an even greater increase. There was a surplus crop this year in addition, but the profiteers have great quantities of the cereal stored, and in this manner have kept up the price.

If the Japanese government sees fit to "break the market," it can purchase rice in Ceylon, China, Burma and the Philippines, providing permission to seek the latter market is given by the United States. The present regulations include food on the restricted list, but this ban would no doubt be removed if an emergency existed in Japan.

Up to two months ago, however, when Japan forbade further exportation of rice, great shipments were received in this country. Most of them, due to our iron-bound import restrictions, were landed at a Pacific port and shipped in bond to the Gulf coast for shipment to the West Indies, then Japan's market. We allowed this method of shipment in order to conserve tonnage for the Japanese government.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN  
SEIZES RIGHTS TO PLAYS

Mr. Palmer Also Takes Over Many  
Noted Books, Songs and  
Operettas.

NEW YORK, August 19.—American rights of a large number of plays, songs, books and operettas have been taken over by Alien Property Custodian A. Mitchell Palmer. It was announced to-day. Royalties on these songs rendered by Mme. Emmy Destinn will be collected by Palmer's bureau and will be converted into Liberty bonds. Among the grand operas included in the list are "Salome," the "Secret of Suzanne" and "The Jewels of Madonna."

"Madame X" and "The Concert" are among the plays, while the operettas include the following: "Chocolate Soldier," "The Riviera Girl," "Miss Springtime," "Her Soldier Boy," "Pompon," "Little Boy Blue," "Gypsy Love" and "The Dollar Princess."

## TO CALL YOUNGEST REGISTRANTS LAST

Congress Prepares for Early Ac-  
tion on Man-Power  
Legislation.

WILL WIN THE WAR IN 1919

Senate Sets Aside Summer Vac-  
ation Agreement to Take  
Up Bill Thursday.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Consideration of the new man-power bill extending the draft ages will begin in the Senate next Thursday. With a quorum present to-day the Senate set aside the agreement for vacation recesses until August 24 and cleared the way for taking up the draft measure without further delay.

Fifty-seven Senators—twenty-nine Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats—answered to-day's roll call. As soon as it was found that a quorum was present Senator Chamberlain asked that the recess agreement be vacated, and there was no opposition. He then announced that he would bring up the man-power bill Thursday. Upon the motion of Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, the ranking Republican present, the Senate at once adjourned out of respect to the late Senator Gallinger.

NO GENERAL EXEMPTION  
OF MARRIED MEN PLANNED

No general exemption of married men, simply because of their married status, is contemplated by the War Department in preparing for the proposed extension of draft ages. Secretary Baker declared to-day in a statement before the House Military Committee on the new administration man-power bill.

Before the House committee, Secretary Baker and his aids again urged action on the bill, discussing various phases of the enlarged program which calls for an army of nearly 4,000,000 Americans in France by June 30, 1919, with another 1,000,000 training in this country.

MARCH SAYS WAR  
WILL BE WON IN WEST

Predicting that the war will be won or lost on the western front, regardless of what happens elsewhere, General March told the committee that, with eighty trained American divisions of about 45,000 men each in France, under an American commander, victory ought to rest on American arms next year. Reiterating his belief that such a force could go through the German lines at will, General March went further, and electrified the committee members by declaring such a force "should bring the war to a successful conclusion in 1919."

Suggestions that the 5,000,000 army program would exhaust America's man power were laughingly denied by General March, but he joined Secretary Baker in explaining that it represents America's maximum effort for the present.

SECRETARY BAKER EXPLAINS  
PLAN FOR CALLING REGISTRANTS

Plans for calling new registrants under the proposal explained by Secretary Baker, provide for three classes, probably to be called in order—those between nineteen and thirty-seven years of age, those between thirty-seven and forty-five, and those between eighteen and nineteen. Mr. Baker did not object to separate classification of eighteen-year-old youths, but he and General March said all eligibles probably would be called out not later than next spring.

The secretary told the committee that his previous statement of the department's intention to liberalize the draft regulation in dealing with the older men to be made subject to call had been misconstrued. He said there was no intention to exempt married men as a class, and that married men who do not support their wives or are not engaged in useful occupations will be called as they now are.

General Crowder told the committee that men now in class 1 will be exhausted after the September call, and urged speedy action on the bill to provide sufficient men for future calls, although General March said he thought there will be enough men to last until November without the new legislation. By January 1, General March said, he hoped to complete "classifying the nation."

TWO WAYS, DO IT NOW  
OR DO IT AFTER AWHILE

"There are two ways of prosecuting this war," Mr. Baker said. "One way is to make every possible effort to do it now, and the other is to proceed somewhat more leisurely and do it late. The obvious advantage from every standpoint—social, military, industrial and economic—is to put forth every effort in this country and win the war as soon as possible."

"There is a sentiment in the committee," said Mr. Baker, "I don't know how large, against calling men as young as eighteen unless it is absolutely necessary. I think the sentiment of the country is to get all the men necessary. But from the beginning I have planned, as a matter of regulation, to have men from eighteen to nineteen put in a separate class, with a view to deferring their call until it is necessary."

Secretary Baker added that this preference might well be left to executive regulations, but he would have no objection to having written into the bill a specific new provision to make a separate class for the eighteen-year-old youths. He explained that in planning to "sift out" the new registrants from eighteen to forty-five, General Crowder already has prepared to form two classes—men from nineteen to thirty-six and those above thirty-six, leaving

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# MERVILLE AND ROYE ENTERED BY BRITISH

Status of Married Men  
Will Remain Unchanged

[By Associated Press.]  
WASHINGTON, August 19.—In answer to a letter from Chairman Chamberlain, of the Senate Military Committee, asking whether it was true that the War Department proposed to exempt married men as a class under the new man-power bill, Secretary Baker to-day informed the committee that the existing regulations as to married men would continue in force. Senator Chamberlain had written to the secretary asking if it was true that deferred classification for married men generally was contemplated, many Senators would oppose lowering the present draft age to eighteen years.

"The present situation," Mr. Baker replied, "with regard to married men in class 1 is that four classes of married men are included within the limits of that class—first, married men who do not support their wives or families; second, married men whose wives support them;

third, married men whose wives have adequate independent means; fourth, married men engaged in useless occupations, and who are not the main or principal support of their families.

"There is no intention to change this situation.

"In construing the regulations with regard to dependency of wives and children, financial dependency has been looked on as the reason for deferred classification. This will continue to be the case.

"I am told that in some parts of the country there is an abnormal increase in the rate of marriages, which suggests the possibility of a desire to use marriage as a basis for a claim of exemption. Marriages so contracted will not have the effect desired. The status of registrants married at a time and under conditions suggesting any such purpose will be that of unmarried persons so far as their classification is concerned."

M'ADOO MAKES PROTEST  
AGAINST TAX COMPROMISE

Expresses Unqualified Disapproval of  
Ways and Means Offer on  
Excess Profits.

COMMITTEE IS DISCONCERTED

Secretary May Be Forced to Carry  
His Case to Senate—Insists That  
Legitimate Business Would Be Un-  
justly Burdened.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Secretary McAdoo sent a letter to Chairman Kitchin, of the Ways and Means Committee, to-day expressing his unqualified disapproval of the committee's compromise offer in the matter of the tax rates on excess profits. He insisted upon the acceptance of his original proposal that in view of the adoption of the 80 per cent tax on war profits the rate on excess profits should be allowed to remain as they are in the present law.

Secretary McAdoo also informed Mr. Kitchin that the normal income tax on individual incomes should be 15 per cent instead of 10, as agreed upon by the committee, and that on unearned incomes there should be an added differential of 3 per cent, making the rate of such incomes 15 per cent.

The sale of bonds of the next Liberty loan will be promoted, Secretary McAdoo said in his letter, by putting the rate on unearned incomes up to this high figure for the reason that persons enjoying large incomes of that character will find it to their interest to invest their profits in Liberty bonds rather than submit to the 15 per cent tax.

Secretary McAdoo's letter had a disconcerting effect upon the committee, which has been stubborn in its refusal to accept the Treasury recommendations in the matter of the war profits and excess profits rates. A majority of the committee, led by Chairman Kitchin, has insisted that the excess profits rates should be increased, in spite of Secretary McAdoo's objections.

It was stated to-day that the committee probably will insist upon making some increase in the rates, and that Secretary McAdoo will then be forced to carry his case to the Senate Finance Committee if he is to win on the point that legitimate business will be unjustly burdened by any increase in the taxes on their profits.

MR. LEVY SMALL TAX ON  
"RUBBERNECK" WAGONS

The committee decided to levy a tax of 10 per cent on all sightseeing, or "rubberneck," wagons. There is no estimate of the amount of revenue the tax will produce, but it is expected that the tax will be collected from the passengers in the form of an addition to their fare.

The question of placing a stamp tax on all narcotics was discussed at length, but no decision was reached. In the matter of the taxes on alcoholic beverages, it was decided to put off a decision on them until the very last, the reason being that the prohibition amendment is still undecided in the Senate and the committee does not know whether or not there will be any beverages to tax.

If the prohibition amendment passes, the committee probably will decide upon consumption taxes on coffee, tea and cocoa to make up the deficit.

It was decided to increase the tax on playing cards from 7 per cent to 8 per cent. All the other stamp taxes in the present law were left unchanged. Figures submitted to the committee showed that the sales of playing cards have been dropping off until they are not more than 50 per cent of what they were before we got into the war. As a reason for this, it is explained that the women's bridge clubs are no longer in session; that the women who had to have a new deck for every game are now knitting for the soldiers or working for the Red Cross. Most of the cards now in use are used by the soldiers in the camps and abroad and they are glad to get any old kind of cards, whether new or not, so that the sales have fallen off to such an

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## FRENCH PENETRATE TOWN OF LASSIGNY ON PICARDY FRONT

Menace to Noyon Greatly  
Increased by Successes  
of Allied Troops.

FORCES OF ALLIES ADVANCE  
AT THREE IMPORTANT POINTS

About 3,000 Prisoners Taken by  
Haig's Men and  
Poilus.

FLANDELS ARMY HITS HARD

Pimprez Village, on Oise Sector, Cap-  
tured by Foch's Fighting  
Countrymen.

[By Associated Press.]

The Germans on three important sectors of the western battle front have been compelled to give up positions of great strategic value under the onslaughts of the British and French troops.

In the Lys sector, west of Armentieres, the enemy has retreated over a front of nearly six miles, leaving the town of Merville in British hands. Between the Matz and Oise Rivers the French have fought their way to the western outskirts of the dominating position of Lassigny, and farther south in this hill and wooded region have debouched from the Thiescourt wood, and also captured the town of Pimprez, situated in the Oise Valley, on the Noyon-Compiègne road.

Around the curve in the battle line, northwest of Soissons, the French from near Carlepont, to Fontenoy, on the Aisne, a distance of approximately nine miles, have driven back the enemy to an average depth of more than a mile and captured several villages and 2,200 prisoners.

Unofficial reports record the capture by the British of the railway station on the western outskirts of the important town of Roye, one of the pivotal points on the battle front between the Somme and the Oise, but there is no official confirmation of this.

RECENT GAINS OF GREAT  
IMPORTANCE FOR ALLIES

Viewed on the war maps, the gains in the new operations are most important ones for the allies, for, aside from wide areas over which the enemy has been compelled to acknowledge defeat, the weakening of the German defense is becoming daily more noticeable, and apparently within a short time they probably will be forced to commence a retrograde movement on a scale that will mean the entire blotting out of old lines and the taking up of new ones to the east and southeast, possibly from the region of Rheims to Ypres.

The Lys salient is fast fading away under the attacks of the British, and the voluntary retirement of the Germans to new defense positions eastward, and accordingly the big westerly bulge into the Aisne line between Ypres and La Bassée soon must disappear.

GERMAN POSITIONS ARE  
DOMINATED BY ALLIED GUNS

Under the new gains of the British around Roye, and particularly those made by the French from Lassigny to the Oise Valley and northwest of Soissons, the Germans now are in a bad predicament. Here their positions are dominated by the allied guns from the west, southwest and south for many miles, and, apparently, a retreat eastward across the plains of Picardy and over the Somme, and even from the western Aisne, will be necessitated.

The latest German official communication asserts that French attacks between the Oise and Aisne, delivered over a wide front, failed, but the French War Office statement is specific in announcing the penetration of the environs of Lassigny, the cutting of a passageway through the Thiescourt wood and the capture of Pimprez. That there has been hard fighting, however, is indicated by the British official statement, which says that northwest of Chaumes the Germans succeeded in penetrating the British lines at several points, but were later driven out.

On the other battle fronts there is little activity, except in the nature of artillery duels and patrol encounters. Additional American troops arrived last week in Vladivostok to aid the other international troops in their operations against the Bolshevik and German forces in Siberia.

AMERICANS AND FRENCH  
INCREASE GRIP NORTH OF VESLE

[By Associated Press.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON  
THE VESLE FRONT, August 19.—The Americans and French increased their grip on their holdings north of the Vesle River at several points early Monday morning by slight infantry advances. The maneuvers were carried out without encountering any Germans.

FRENCH HAVE REACHED  
WESTERN EDGE OF LASSIGNY

PARIS, August 19.—The French have reached the western edge of Lassigny, the War Office announces in its night